5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16

course. This river I should mention is one of the sources of the West River of Canton.

Lu-liang Chou is one of the poorest towns I have seen, and is rather unlike the ordinary Chinese city, for, though it has a wall, the houses are much scattered about and the place is full of trees. There are scarcely any shops, and the people depend for their buying and selling on a market which is held every five days.

In spite of its poverty the town has a considerable reputation for scholarship, and many of its inhabitants are able to display over their doors the tablet which shows that they have taken a literary degree. We slept in a temple which an enterprising man had turned into an inn, and we were glad to find a watertight roof over us, for a very heavy thunderstorm burst in the evening.

From Lu-liang two level marches up the plain, through which the Ch'ü-ching River runs, brought us to Yüeh-chou. This is the place from which Momien derives its Chinese name of T'êng-Yüeh[1]. It still has walls round it, but is not now an official city, and much of the space inside it is taken up by fields, the main street of 200 houses being all that remains of the former town.

The next day, the 10th April, we reached Ch'ü-ching Fu, where I was hospitably entertained by Mr and Mrs Allen of the China Inland Mission. The town, which stands at a height of 6,450 feet, contains about 1000 houses, and lies in one of the finest plains in Yün-nan. The plain is continuous from beyond Chan-yi Chou, a town lying north of Ch'ü-ching, down to below Lu-liang Chou, a total length of 50 miles, with an average width of five miles. The upper half of this plain, down to below Yüeh-chou, is very fertile, but nearer Lu-liang there are not so many irrigated fields and the crops are poor. I saw oats growing in one place near Ch'ü-ching, a crop I had not previously noticed in Yün-nan. I think it is only cultivated in the north-eastern part of the province.

Ch'ü-ching lies a little off the main road, and is not therefore a great trading place. Its principal industry is the weaving of cotton cloth from Indian yarn, which is im-

[1] See p. 45.

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16

288 ported from Hong-kong either through Tong-king or up
438 the West River to Pai-sê.

We had not seen much signs of trade on the road from Yün-nan Fu here, and indeed it was hardly to be expected, as we had not been on what is considered a main road. Coming from the east we had met perhaps 200 or 300 coolies carrying earthenware cups and jars to the capital, from a place called Mao-mao-shih not far from Yüeh-chou.

438 The caravans going the other way were confined chiefly
317 to mules loaded with salt. Yün-nan Fu is a great distributing centre of salt and tea. The former article comes from wells which lie north of Ch'u-hsiung Fu.

136 I had a little shooting in this Ch'ü-ching River plain. Near Lu-liang there were Brahminy ducks (Ruddy Sheldrake) feeding in the opium fields, and I found them quite easy to get up to. Baber also mentions that these birds are easy to approach in poppy fields. He suggests that they feed on the opium and get stupefied by it. This seems probable, as he is generally a very wary sort of duck. I also shot mallard, teal, and snipe in this plain, and near Ch'ü-ching got two widgeon out of a flock of a hundred or more on a small lake. This is the only time I have seen this duck in China.

000 Watts-Jones, who had, as I mentioned before, come by the main road through Ma-lung Chou, had passed through Ch'ü-ching on the 6th, so I was now following him on to Hsüan-wei.

Leaving Ch'ü-ching on the 11th we passed Chan-yi Chou, where our route rejoined the main road and the telegraph line. From here another very important road branches off eastward through P'ing-yi Hsien to Kuei-yang Fu, the capital of Kuei-chou province. From Kuei-yang Fu one road turns northwards to Ch'ung-k'ing, and another continues eastward through Hu-nan, till it strikes the Yangtze at the T'ung-t'ing Lake.

We went on a little further and slept at Chiu-lung-shan in a temple on a little island between two branches of the Ch'ü-ching River. Here my interpreter discovered an official notice posted up, referring to Captain Pottinger's party having been obstructed in two places, and warning everyone against interference with him, as he was survey-

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16

328 the cup near the top. The zinc is sold at about 1½*d.* for 1 lb., and is most of it sent to Yün-nan Fu to be mixed with copper to make cash.

After crossing the river we had a very steep climb of more than 3000 feet, reaching the top of the range at 8,600 feet and descending slightly to Kung-shan, a large mining village. The mine manager was a travelled man who had visited Shanghai, and I found him very civil.

316 Lead and zinc are the two chief minerals, and the lead ore also produces a small quantity of silver. I was told that the output of lead averages 400 lbs. in a day. The zinc is got out of very deep shafts, extending they say several *li*[1] into the hill-side. I did not test the exact accuracy of this statement, but I went a little way down one shaft and it certainly seemed to be a deep one. They are not sunk straight down but are sloped so that a man can walk down them, though the passage is so low that he has to keep in a bent position most of the way.

On the 1st May our road led us down a narrow valley to the Chê-hai plain, which is about seven miles long and contains a small lake and several villages. The next day after crossing a low range we reached Tung-ch'uan Fu where I was kindly put up by Mr and Mrs Grist and Dr Hicks, 288 the missionaries there. The official then at Tung-ch'uan was a very enterprising man who had established a manufactory of cotton cloth. The yarn is from Bombay, imported by Shanghai and the Yangtze. There was no European machinery: they used the ordinary Chinese looms.

361 The town walls of Tung-ch'uan do not enclose much space, but there are a good many people living outside the gates, and the whole town and suburbs must contain about 1000 houses. The population appear to be very friendly to foreigners.

241 The plain is some six miles long by three miles wide. It grows rice well, but the winter crops do not seem to 000 flourish, and the soil does not suit opium. Like Wei-ning

[1] The *li* is a Chinese measure of distance. Theoretically it is about 600 yds. but practically it varies in different parts of the country. In the hilly parts of Yün-nan it runs about five to the mile. Ten li may be usually taken as an hour's march, so that used in this way as a unit of time it is a very useful measure.

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16

361 Mien-ning Hsien, there are three flourishing towns Lu-ku, Li-chou, and Tê-ch'ang, and a large number of big villages, many of which must contain some hundreds of houses.

241 The whole of the plain[1] is fairly well cultivated. In the extreme northern part round Mien-ning there is not much rice grown, and wheat, maize, and opium are the principal crops. But through the greater part of the valley there is plenty of rice cultivation, while wheat, beans, and opium are grown as winter crops. The white wax insect tree and the mulberry as food for silkworms are also cultivated. 316 Copper and iron are mined in the hills, and probably much more mining could be done if the Lo-lo country to the east of the valley were more settled. Coal is found in the hills east of Ch'i-lung, a large village a few miles north of Li-chou.

438 I met nothing in the way of trading caravans except some native-made cotton cloth from Ya-chou Fu, carried in [288] the Ssŭ-ch'uan fashion by men on foot, for mule or pony transport is but little used in this province. It is with this Chinese-woven stuff that the inhabitants of the valley are chiefly clothed. They find it cheaper, warmer, and more durable than the more finely woven products of England or India. No doubt much more trade passes along this road in April when the crops of white wax insects and opium are being gathered.

161 The whole population of the Chien-ch'ang Valley I estimate at 150,000. Though there are plains in Yün-nan which, both in riches and in density of population, would, in *proportion to their size*, compare favourably with this valley, yet there is certainly nowhere in Yün-nan such a large extent of well-populated country all in one plain.

672 At Lu-ku an unpleasant incident occurred. Lachman Jadu, the surveyor, had a lot of his things stolen out of his room in the inn. On a journey of this sort no one has any superfluous kit and the loss of almost any article is serious. By Chinese custom the innkeeper is responsible for any theft that takes place in his house, and accordingly I took him with me the next day and handed him over to the nearest official, the *Hsün-chien* at Mien-shan. As far as 000 I know the thief was never caught.

Following up the eastern source of the An-ning Ho

1 [Chien-ch'ang valley -- Analyst]

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16

doubtless with mining operations developed by a railway there would be large exports to other provinces of China. At present there is an export trade of copper, zinc, and lead from Yün-nan to the Yangtze.

Imports. To come now to *imports.* Of these cotton is by far the most important. The whole population of Yün-nan is clothed in cotton clothes, and yet practically no cotton is grown in the province. The whole clothing of this part of China has therefore to be imported. It is brought in as raw cotton, as cotton yarn, and as cotton cloth; but the greater part of it comes as yarn and is woven into cloth in the province. Raw cotton will however always be a necessity, as in winter the Chinese wear wadded coats for warmth. The imported cotton cloth is usually too dear for the poorer classes, but is worn a great deal by those better off.

At present the chief weaving centre is at Hsin-hsing Chou (lat. 24° 20′, long. 102° 35′), and this has become firmly established owing to the treaty port at Mêng-tzŭ (Meng-tsz') having been opened before T'êng-yüeh (Momien). Weaving is, however, carried on at other places as well, and factories would spring up wherever a railway brought cotton yarn in cheaply.

In Ssŭ-ch'uan there is also a large population—estimated as at least 45,000,000—who are also almost entirely dependent for their cotton on outside sources. But with the probability of this province being connected by rail with Hankow in the near future, it is doubtful whether much of this traffic would be secured by the Yün-nan railway.

Woollen clothes are at present almost unknown at Yün-nan. It is doubtful perhaps if fashion would ever allow woollen coats to be worn in public instead of the universal wadded cotton garments. But this would probably not apply to sleeping in woollen blankets and wearing woollen underclothes.

Leather is an article that is not well made in China, and imported leather should find a sale. *Firewood* is scarce and dear in most parts of Yün-nan and Ssŭ-ch'uan. In Burma there is an almost inexhaustible supply at a quarter the price. This may become an important article of trade, and *timber* should also be an import.

7: Hu K-5 (1934-) 1946 AF16 Southwest China AF16

316 Basin produces annually about 4,000,000 tons of coal, 200,000 tons of iron, and 100,000 ounces of placer gold.[1]

317 The production of brine-salt is the most important mining activity of the Basin. Brine salt is almost synonymous with Szechuan Basin in China. The Basin is the only region in all China to produce this commodity. Normally, the annual output of pure salt in the Basin is about 8,000,000 piculs (one picul equals 133 lbs.), with a total value between 30 to 35 million dollars (Yuan).

The salt-brine belt consists of a tract somewhat rectangular in shape, extending from the northern limit of the Basin adjoining Shensi to the Yangtse River at Lu-hsien on the east and to the Min River at Chien-wei on the west. Generally speaking, this belt lies north of the Yangtse and west of the Chialing River. But scattered brine fields are also found as far as the Feng-chieh districts, almost at the eastern-most edge of the Basin. The most important producing areas of brine-salt are, however, confined to the south central part of the Basin, particularly in the area between the lower Min and To rivers. Among all the producing areas, the Tze-Kung is the most noted (Fig. 20).

288 289 323 The Basin's manufacturing development has been greatly benefited by the presence of numerous agricultural and forestry products, such as silk, cotton, hemp, sugar cane, tung tree, wood pulp, and others. Long before the introduction of modern manufacturing, handicrafts of various kinds, relying principally upon the local raw materials, have been established in the Basin. At present, the most important manufacturing activities include cotton-weaving, silk-weaving, hemp-weaving, paper-making, glass-making, and tung-oil-refining.[2] The principal manufacturing centers of the Basin are located in the Tzeliuching, Chungking, and Lo-shan areas, where water transportation is most convenient.

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[1] Swen, op. cit., p. 42.

[2] W. H. Wong, "The Prospect and Economic Reconstruction of Szechuan," South West China Review, II, No. 3 (1940), 4.